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New Literature

BOOKS

BEESON, CHARLES HENRY. *Hegemonius: Acta Archelai*. Herausgegeben im Auftrage der Kirchenväter-Commission der königl. preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften. Leipzig: Hinrichs, 1906. Pp. liii + 133.

A critical edition of the *Acta Archelai* (known to us mainly through the Latin translation). The volume contains an elaborate Introduction and a full textual apparatus.

BRIDGE, R. T., AND LAKE, E. D. C. *Select Epigrams of Martial*. Books vii-xii. With Introduction and Notes. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1906. Pp. xxxii + 128. \$0.90.

Intended for school or college use. The text is that of Lindsay, published in the "Oxford Classical Texts."

GRENFELL, B. P., AND HUNT, A. S. *The Hibeh Papyri*. Part I. Edited with Translations and Notes. Ten plates. London: H. Frowde, 1906. 45s.

The papyri included in this edition were found at Hibeh in the Fayûm in 1902. They were mummy-wrappings, and were recovered only in fragments. Of a total of 121, 95 are documents. Many words that occur frequently in Plautus are treated, e.g., *erus*, *gnatus*, *ipse* (in the sense of *dominus*), *vir*, *uxor*, *filius*, *filia*.

KOEHN, I. *Altlateinische Forschungen*. Leipzig: Reisland, 1906. Pp. 221. M. 4.

Attempts to determine the precise meaning of the words used by the Romans to designate family ties in the ante-classical period, i. e., before jurists and grammarians succeeded in stamping upon each word a definitely circumscribed signification. Many words that occur frequently in Plautus are treated, e.g., *erus*, *gnatus*, *ipse* (in the sense of *dominus*), *vir*, *uxor*, *filius*, *filia*.

KRAEMER, A. *De locis quibusdam, qui in Astronomicon, quae Manilii feruntur esse, libro primo, exstant, ab Housmanno, Britannorum viro doctissimo, nuperrime corruptis*. Frankfurt a. M.: Knauer. Pp. 47. M. 2.50.

Another criticism of Housman's emendation of the text of Manilius.

LESSING, CAR. *Scriptorum historiae Augustae Lexicon*. Leipzig: Reisland, 1901-6. Pp. vi + 748. M. 34.

This publication marks the completion of a work begun in 1901. The lexicon is well made, and will be of great service to students of the language and text of the *Historia*. It is not often that a special dictionary is finished within six years from the appearance of the first leaf.

Oesterreichisches archäologisches Institut.

Forschungen in Ephesos. Mit 9 Tafeln in Heliogravüre, einer angehängten Karte, 206 Textillustrationen. Band I. Wien: Hölder, 1906. M. 80.

A sumptuous volume, setting forth some of the results of the excavations now being carried on at Ephesus by the Austrian Archaeological Institute.

PETER, HERMANN. *Historicorum Romanorum reliquiae*. Collegit, disposuit, recensuit, praefatus est. Vol. alterum. Leipzig: Teubner, 1906. Pp. ccx + 208. M. 12.

Completes a work begun thirty-six years ago, when the first volume, covering the republican period, was published. After a long introduction "De scriptorum vitis et scriptis" the editor gives the fragments (with parallel passages and critical apparatus) of historical writings from Cicero to Q. Aurelius Symmachus.

PRÁŠEK, JUSTIN V. *Geschichte der Meder und Perser bis zur makedonischen Eroberung*. I. Band: *Geschichte der Meder und des Reichs der Länder*. Gotha: Perthes, 1906. Pp. 282. M. 7.

One of the volumes of the "Handbücher der alten Geschichte." It is divided into two parts, the first of which (pp. 1-169) is devoted to the history of the Medes from the earliest times, while the second (pp. 173-282) deals with the rise of Persian power and its development down to the age of Cambyses (522 B. C.).

ROBINSON, DAVID M. *Ancient Sinope: An Historical Account*. With a Prosopographia Sinopensis and an Appendix of Inscriptions. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1906. [Reprinted from *American Journal of Philology*, Vol. XXVII, No. 2.] Pp. 104.

This, the only monograph that has been published on Sinope since 1855, is an important his-

torical treatise. The range of investigation may be seen from the titles of the ten chapters into which the author has divided his work: "The Site;" "Importance of the Site;" "The Commerce of Sinope;" "The Founding of Sinope;" "Dark Ages and Renaissance;" "Sinope under Persian Rule;" "Sinope and the Pontic Kings;" "Sinope under the Romans;" "The Civilization of Sinope," and "The Cults at Sinope."

ROMANO, B. *De ablativi absoluti usu apud scriptores historiae Augustae*. Turin: Loescher 1906. Fr. 2.

It is the intention of the author to make a complete study of the language and grammar of the *Historia Augusta*, and in the monograph before us we have the first instalment. Romano's researches lead him to agree with Klebs that the *Historia* is the work of several authors whose literary equipment was pretty much the same, but whose individuality is apparent in peculiarities of vocabulary, syntax, and style.

SHAWYER, J. A. *The Menexenus of Plato*. Edited with Introduction and Notes. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1906. Pp. xxi + 49. \$0.50.

The text and critical apparatus are those of the "Oxford Classical Texts." The Introduction contains a discussion of the meaning and intention of the dialogue; the notes are brief, but touch on important points.

TUCKER, T. G. *Life in Ancient Athens*. With illustrations. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1906. Pp. xiii + 323. \$1.25 net.

Describes the social and public life of the Athenians during the classical period.

ARTICLES

CARTAULT, A. *Horace et Tibulle*. *Revue de philologie* XXX (1906). 210-17.

An ingenious discussion of certain phases of the relations between Horace and Tibullus. Cartault believes in the old theory which identifies the woman of Tibullus' elegy iv. 13 with the Glycera of Horace's *Odes*. He thinks that she succeeded Delia and Marathus in the affections of Tibullus; that Tibullus took her treatment of him much to heart, and that he intended to give full expression to his unhappiness in the *miserabiles elegi* to which Horace refers in the second line of his ode (i. 33). Now there are no *miserabiles elegi* in the *Corpus Tibullianum* which refer to this love affair, and it is Cartault's opinion that Tibullus was induced by Horace to take a more sensible view of the situation and to abandon the idea of their composition;

he did, however, withdraw from society in Rome to the seclusion of the country, from which he was only induced to return by Horace's epistle i. 4. It is to this later sojourn in Rome that the Nemesis elegies belong. If Cartault is right we must hold Horace responsible for the loss of the *miserabiles elegi*, but on the other hand thank him for the Nemesis group.

MÜLLER, ALBERT. *Excurs zu Tacitus' Historiae* i. 46. *Philologus* LXV (1906). 289-306.

Deals with the passage *flagitatum ut vacationes praestari centurionibus solitae remitterentur*. The author attempts to show that the power of granting the soldiers furlough or release from the ordinary duties of the camp did not belong to the centurions at any period of Roman history. During the first three centuries of the empire this power was vested sometimes in the legates, sometimes in the tribunes; after the military reforms of Diocletian it was one of the prerogatives of the tribunes (whose functions at that time resembled those of the legates of the earlier age), and of the *praepositi*, who were in command of the fleets and other arms of the service. In the former period the centurions could only have acted as the representatives of their superior officers; in the latter the office of centurion had passed away.

REINACH, THÉODORE. *Inscriptions d'Aphrodisias*. *Revue des études grecques* XIX (1906). 79-150.

The first instalment of an article dealing with the epigraphical material found by the French explorers at Aphrodisias in Caria. As the work on this site up to the present time has been one of exploration rather than excavation, many of the inscriptions have already been published. In the case of these Reinach merely corrects the errors occurring in the hasty copies that have appeared in the *Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum*, in LeBas and Waddington, and other collections. Of the unpublished inscriptions the text, a transliteration, and a brief commentary are given. The inscriptions, though exclusively of the Roman period, are of great value for the light they throw on the administration, the games, and the cults of the city.

SEYMOUR, THOMAS D. *The Homeric Assemblies and Aristotle*. *Classical Review* XX (1906). 338-39.

Shows that, in spite of Aristotle's statement (*Nicomachean Ethics* 1113a), the Homeric assembly of the people was held not simply to receive the commands of the princes, but for purposes of deliberation and action.